

The Principia.

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and
kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, du-
ties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-
ral method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XIX.

OPPRESSIONS IN ISRAEL AND JUDAH.—THE PROPHECY
OF ISAIAH.

[In Continuation.]

The fifty-ninth Chapter of Isaiah's Prophecy, opens as
follows:

"Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot
save, neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear. But your
iniquities have separated between you and your God, and
your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear.
For your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with
iniquity, your lips have spoken lies, and your tongue hath
uttered perverseness. None calleth for justice, nor any
pleadeth for truth, for they trust in vanity and speak lies,
for they conceive mischief and bring forth iniquity. They
hatch Cockatrice's eggs, and weave the spider's web; he
that eateth of their eggs dieth, and that which is crushed,
breaketh out into a viper. Their webs shall not become gar-
ments, neither shall they cover themselves with their works;
their works are works of iniquity, and the act of violence is in
their hands. Their feet run to evil, and make haste to
shed innocent blood; their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity,
wasting and destruction are in their paths. The way
of peace they know not, and there is no judgment in their
goings; they have made their crooked paths, whosoever
goeth with them shall not know peace. Therefore is judg-
ment far from us, neither doth justice overtake us. We
wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we
walk in darkness. We grope for the wall, like the blind,
and we grope as if we had no eyes, we stumble at noon-day
as in the night, we are in desolate places, as dead men. We
roar all like bears, and mourn sore, like doves, we look
for judgment, but there is none, for salvation, but it is far
from us. For our transgressions are multiplied before
thee, and our sins testify against us, for our transgressions
are with us, and as for our iniquities, we know them. In
transgressing and lying against the Lord, and departing a-
way from God, speaking OPPRESSION and revolt, conceiving
and uttering from the heart, words of falsehood. And
judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth
afar off; for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot
enter. Yea, truth faileth, and he that departeth from evil,
maketh himself a prey; and the Lord saw it, and it dis-
pleased him, because he saw that there was no judgment.
And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there
was no intercessor, therefore his arm brought salvation un-
to him, and his righteousness it sustained him. For he put
on righteousness as a breast-plate, and a helmet of salva-
tion upon his head; and he put on the garments of ven-
geance for clothing, and was clad with zeal as with a cloak.
According to their deeds, accordingly will he repay, fury

to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies, to the islands
will he repay recompense."

Here, as in the first chapter of the same prophecy, we
meet with some of the most emphatic and humiliating des-
criptions of human wickedness to be found in the whole
Bible. Paul indeed quotes some part of it, almost verba-
tim, as descriptive of the *deep depravity of a world lying in
wickedness*. See his Epistle to the Romans, Chap. iii. 15-
17. That passage, along with the one in the first chapter
of Isaiah, before noticed, stands among the proof-texts of
that doctrine, in the church creeds that present the darkest
picture of man's apostasy from his Maker. Yet the con-
nection of the picture, here, with the preceding chapter,
(the fifty-eighth) shows plainly that the original applica-
tion of the words was to the professed people of God in
Judah and Jerusalem, in the times of Isaiah. The same
connection, as well as portions of the passage itself, show
likewise, with equal plainness, that the particular phase of
wickedness thus described, was that of OPPRESSION, in com-
pany with the characteristic sins that, then, as now, cluster
around and cling to that peculiar sin, as its fruits, its allies,
and defences. The picture, as in the preceding chapter,
is as true to the life now, in America, as it could have been
in Judah and Jerusalem, in the times of Isaiah. Who that
has a seeing and an open eye, directed to the right quar-
ter, can fail to be struck with the identity of the portrait?
Blood and violence, falsehood and perverseness—few or
none calling for justice, or pleading for truth, eggs of vi-
pers that yield poison instead of nutriment, webs of sophis-
try that cannot cover the shame of the weavers of them—
haste to commit violence, impatience to destroy, speaking
oppression, uttering falsehood,—those who will not par-
ticipate, made victims,—none daring to interfere,—those
whose position especially, calls upon them to do so, disclaim-
ing any such intentions.

All this, in despite the general complaints and mournings
over the inevitable effects of the wicked, the pusillanimous,
temporizing course, in which all, or nearly all, with one
consent, agree to participate, or to tacitly tolerate! Dark-
ness and confusion in the public councils and among the
people, no prospect of redress, no spirit to demand it, no
wisdom to deliver, no sagacity to escape,—those who re-
fused to demand justice for others, becoming the victims of
the same unjust system which they still continue to toler-
ate, though roaring like bears, under it, and vainly looking
in every direction except the right one, for national deliv-
erance! Who can help seeing in the social and political
condition of our own country, the duplicate of the picture
drawn by the pen of inspiration, thirty-five and a half cen-
turies ago. What mere human sagacity could have pro-
vided us with such a mirror of ourselves, so long before
our national existence? And have we not reason to trem-
ble lest the picture drawn, of the consequent retribution,
should be the picture likewise of our own national ruin?

By a bold figure of speech, the all-seeing One is repre-
sented as wondering with astonishment at the almost uni-
versal apostasy of his professed people, when "he saw that
there was no man"—no one deserving the name of a man—
to stand up, to agitate, to rebuke, to demand redress, to inter-
cede for the victims of oppression. At this, his displeasure was
manifested, by his preparing himself, so to speak, to bring
deliverance to the oppressed, by the terrible overthrow of
oppressors, and of the government and the nation that tol-
erated them. An oppressive nation, or, (what God regards
as the same thing) a nation that neglects to "execute judg-
ment for the oppressed," is only shielded from his over-
whelming judgments, by the agitators, whether many or
few, who continually "cry aloud and spare not," who "lift
up their voice like a trumpet" against the oppression, and
who are therefore hated as "disturbers of the peace of the

Church and of the State." Whenever these are overborne
and silenced, whenever they become discouraged and give
up their efforts, whenever, by sinful compliances and com-
promises, they cease to proclaim the divine messages, with
fidelity, whenever a generation of bold reprovers of op-
pression, one by one, pass off the stage of life, and leave no
worthy successors, then the storm bursts, or the calm, if
there be one, is the premonition of an earthquake. Thus
runs the prophecy. And thus reads the historical verifica-
tion thereof. "Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in
heaven."

GOD PUNISHES BOTH SIDES.

God is no respecter of persons. He would not connive
at sin, in David, any more than in Ahab. David was "a
man after his own heart;" but he violated both the seventh
and the sixth Commandment. Because he was guilty of
these crimes, and especially because he killed the innocent
Uriah, by "the sword of the children of Ammon," God said
unto him, "Now therefore, the sword shall never depart
from thy house." Ahab was an inveterate idolator, mur-
dered Naboth, and robbed him of his vineyard. David re-
pent, and Ahab continued incorrigible: but they were
both punished. One was punished and saved; the other
was punished and destroyed.

When two parties fight, and both are in the wrong, God
uses both to punish, or perhaps, to destroy each other. The
apostle Paul wrote to the Galatian churches, "For all the
law is fulfilled in one word, even this; thou shalt love thy
neighbor as thyself. But if ye bite and devour one another,
take ye heed that ye be not consumed one of another."—
Gal. v. 14, 15. "God sent an evil spirit between Abimelech
and the men of Sehechem; and the men of Sehechem dealt
treacherously with the men of Abimelech." This was in
accordance with the prediction of Jotham, the youngest
son of Jerrubbal. "If ye then have dealt truly and sin-
cerely with Jerrubbal, and with his house this day, then
rejoice ye in Abimelech, and let him also rejoice in you;
but if not, let fire come out from Abimelech, and devour
the men of Sehechem, and the house of Millo; and let fire
come out from the men of Sehechem, and from the house of
Millo, and devour Abimelech." "Thus God rendered the
wickedness of Abimelech, which he did unto his father, in
slaying his seventy brethren. And all the evil of the men
of Sehechem, did God render upon their heads; and upon
them came the curse of Jotham, the son of Jerrubbal."—
Judges 9th chapter.

Another lesson, exemplifying the same truth, is contained
in the same book. It is the history of the Levite and his
murdered concubine, and of the civil war which ensued be-
tween Benjamin and the other tribes. The Levite dissected
the body of his concubine, and sent the parts into every
tribe. This excited great indignation. They rallied at
once. They held a "mass union meeting" at Mizpeh. The
Levite told his story. The heads of the tribes made speech-
es; and the whole multitude vowed that they would not
go home, until summary vengeance was inflicted upon the
men of Gibeah, who had committed the outrage. Asking
counsel of God, he allowed them to go against Benjamin, to
battle, and directed that the tribe of Judah should take the
lead.

The first step—a very prosperous one—was, to demand
of Benjamin, that the infamous wretches of Gibeah who
had perpetrated the wickedness, should be delivered up
and punished according to law. This just and reasonable
requisition, Benjamin disregarded, and the war began. The
eleven union tribes having an overwhelming number of sol-
diers, and right in this instance, on their side, anticipated a
quick and easy victory. What, then, was their disappoint-
ment and mortification at their own defeat in the first two

battles! Not less than *forty thousand* of their bravest soldiers were "destroyed down to the ground." They were indeed astonished, mortified, humbled and dismayed. For a time, they were in doubt whether they ought not to relinquish the contest, and leave the delinquent State not only unpunished, but victorious. But having fasted before God, and asked his counsel, he told them to go up again; and he would deliver Benjamin into their hands. Now, the tide of battle was turned, and the rebellious State almost exterminated. In the third battle, Benjamin lost "twenty-five thousand men who drew sword." The aggregate loss to all the tribes was not less than sixty-five thousand soldiers!

Why did God, in that conflict, thus terribly punish both sides? Why did he allow the eleven "United States," Judah, distinguished for military prowess, taking the lead, to lose forty-thousand of their best and bravest soldiers, nearly twice the number slain of Benjamin, whose loss in the first two battles, was comparatively trifling? Some General Scott would doubtless have said, before hand, 'The State of Benjamin has taken the attitude of rebellion. It's authorities have refused to punish the guilty. They will not deliver up as demanded, but persist in protecting the lewd murderers of the Levite's concubine. One battle must decide the controversy, and inflict summary vengeance upon the rebellious State.'

But God ordered it otherwise. He had good reasons for bringing those terrible judgments upon both of the contending powers, and for employing each, to punish the other. All the States of Israel had transgressed, not indeed, in the crime of Gibeah, but by other sins of equal enormity. They had all from time to time, been guilty of idolatry or spiritual "whoredom," practised the abominations of the heathen; and perpetrated wrong, injustice, oppression. Again and again, for long periods of time, they all "did evil in the sight of the Lord." When, therefore, "the civil war broke-out" between Benjamin and the other states of Israel, God used the contending forces to execute his judgments upon both sides.

There is an application of these examples which I reserve for another paper.

M. THACHER.

North Latitude 45°, 1861.

For the Principia.

ELIHU BURRITT ON PEACE AND SLAVERY.

Elihu Burritt, publishes in the *New York Times* of July 1st, a letter of two columns. I had, always given Mr. B. credit for being, in spite of all his compensation schemes, a thorough anti-slavery man, but judging of him by this letter I should say he had deserted the poor slave, and gone over to the master, and even worse than that, he writes in a style that is calculated to encourage, and strengthen, the cause of the confederated rebels. Hear him, first, where he charges anti-slavery men with attempting the destruction of the South.

"The issue to be feared by one party, and hoped by the other, was the same. What was involved in that issue to the Southern States? Why two tremendous disasters combined in one overwhelming flood of ruin, all their lands to be exhausted and worthless; all the pecuniary value of their slaves to be annihilated, and out of both, universal bankruptcy, anarchy and flight of whites, or blacks, or both."

Well, Mr. Burritt, as "one party to the issue" we, abolitionists did not so understand this matter. We had really supposed that what was wanted to ensure prosperity to the South, was free labor, and that, as labor alone made land worth anything, so when you emancipated labor, you put more money into the land, that all you could sell the labor for, so that, as a Richmond paper stated it, many years ago, the lands in Virginia would, if they rose to the price of lands in free States, have enriched the state by four times the value of all the slaves. Believing this, we could not, of course, go with Mr. Burritt where he seems to argue as if the South was justified in getting up this slaveholders' war, to protect themselves from this impending doom, coming down upon them as a consequence of the election of the Republican party, and the triumph of non-extension. He thinks all this war might have been averted by his "plan," if only the people of the "towns and villages of the free States" and the Republican party, would have adopted his plan, and merely made an offer of it to the slaveholders.

"Whenever any State in which slavery exists, shall abolish the system by its own free will and act, it shall receive out of the National Treasury, a fair and honorable compensation for the emancipation of its slaves."

This plan the South could accede to, or not, but Mr. B. goes on to say,

"This overture would be the strongest and most satisfactory guarantee, Congress could give the South, that its sovereignty over the system of slavery within its own border, would never be overridden, nor undermined, by any Congressional majority the North might attain; that even if it should be able, at some future day, to array fifty free against fifteen slave States, this standing proposition should limit the anti-slavery action of such a majority, to the offer and carrying out of compensated emancipation."

This is Mr. Burritt's cure for all our ills. If his plan had only been adopted by the North, then we had been saved this war, and provided only the South had graciously consented to let us make the offer, we should never again have troubled them even with a protest. They might forever steal babies, flog women, burn negroes, and even occasionally vary the thing by hanging a strong Northern man, or lynching a Yankee school mistress, without any protest from us, we having discharged our whole duty by offering them "compensated emancipation."

Mr. Burritt closes his long letter by urging the Government to let the Confederated States go, still offering to pay for their slaves out of the National Treasury, whenever they shall wish to come back. Really, if thieves and murderers, men who have conspired against liberty, humanity, christianity, and civilization; who have attempted the destruction of the nation, that they might riot on the spoils, and forever live on the unpaid earnings of the poor, are to be so coaxed, and petted, and guaranteed in the perpetuity of crime, a great temptation will be held out to all outside scoundrels, the world over, to cast in their lot with the slaveholders.

W. E. W.

REMARKS.

We have anticipated for some time past, a fresh re-opening of many of the by-gone discussions connected with the abolition question. As the nation begins to open its eyes on the fact that nothing short of the abolition of slavery will relieve the country, all the old bug bears will start up, and demand attention. Are the slaves prepared for freedom? Must there not be an apprenticeship to prepare them? What shall be done with them? Must they not be colonized? If so, whither? Who shall defray the cost? How shall the planters be reconciled to the measure? Must they not be compensated? &c., &c., &c.

Already these symptoms of a vague idea of a coming emancipation begin to be manifested. We do not wonder that Elihu Burritt comes forward with his plan, nor that it finds ready admission into the columns of the *Times*. We had read it and laid it aside for reference, whenever we should take up the subject.

We are glad our correspondent has anticipated us, and has led the way. He touches some of the salient points with a strong hand.

In one particular, he is, perhaps, rather too severe upon Mr. Burritt. We are not certain that he fully understands his meaning, but perhaps he does. We refer to the first quotation, near the beginning of the preceding communication, commencing, "The issue to be feared by one party, and hoped by the other was the same"—namely, exhaustion of the soil, depreciation in the value of the slaves, "bankruptcy, flight of whites or blacks, or both, in short, one overwhelming flood of ruin."

The charge of having attempted or designed the forcing of such an issue, upon the South, our correspondent, W. E. W. indignantly and justly disclaims on the part of abolitionists. "We abolitionists," supposed that emancipation, instead of producing these disasters, would benefit and not injure the planters, and the whole South—that the rise in the value of land, &c., would more than balance the estimated value of the slaves, who (he might have added,) never were, never can be, really, property at all.

As on behalf of radical, consistent, practical abolitionists, who acted out their principles at the ballot-box, the rejoinder of W. E. W. is pertinent, and involves a full answer to all claims for "compensation," even if there were, as there is not, the slightest foundation, in equity or reason, for the claim.

But we find, on referring to the article of Mr. Burritt, in the *Times*, that he was speaking of the Republican party, and of those Anti-Slavery men of the North who, under professions at least, if not purposes of anti-slavery accomplishment, of some sort, voted with them. And, for the life of us, we cannot see that Mr. Burritt's representation of them, is not a truthful one. They were to kill slavery by "restriction," by "starving it out," by "drowning it," as the Quaker drowned the highwayman, all the while protesting by the "solemn and energetic declaration of their chosen leaders, that they would not, when in power, lay their little finger upon the system of slavery, in the States in which it existed,"—a pledge, by the bye, most solicitously and reverently regarded in Cabinet and in Camp, to this present hour, as their skill "how not to do it" bears witness.

Now, we ask whether Mr. Burritt has not drawn in this, a graphic picture, not of "abolitionists proper," of whom we have had but a handful, but of the Republican party and their anti-slavery allies? Who does not know that their pens and lips were eloquent, in setting forth this very method of destroying slavery, and that Mr. Burritt is only quoting their language, when he says:

"It was made clear to his (the non-extensionist's) mind, that the restriction of Slavery to its present area, by exhaustion of the soil and increase of the slaves, would soon become compression, compression plethora, plethora death. This result was as clear and inevitable as reason could make it. He believed it fully; so did every pro-slavery man in the South. One had just as much reason to fear it as the other to hope."

If we give "Non-Extensionists" credit for sincerity in their anti-slavery professions, how can we avoid attributing to them the purposes that Mr. Burritt ascribes to them? What could non-extension do toward starving out slavery, without bringing upon the planters just such calamities as Mr. Burritt enumerates? We always made it an objection to the plan, that it involved the calamities of a decaying system, whereas immediate emancipation by abolition, removed the evil, at once, and forever.

If "Republicans, and Anti-Slavery men" voting with them, did not intend such effects from their non-extension scheme, what did they intend? Any thing besides getting themselves into office? They were often enough told what the effect would be, if it produced any effect upon slavery, and Mr. Burritt we think, is correct in representing that the intelligent portion of non-extension men who were sincere, did hope for just the effects he has described, and has represented them as having themselves described.

One thing is evident, and has been, for years past. The opposition of the slaveholders to the non-extensionists, now culminating in civil war, has grown out of their fear of anti-slavery action, through the Federal government, in some form. And certainly the form of starvation proposed by non-extension, was not a very consolatory or attractive one. Listen farther, to Mr. Burritt's account of it, in his article, and say whether it be not a truthful one.

"For more than a quarter of a century, it had been a widely-extended opinion in both sections, that unless slavery could have a continuous accession of new territory, it would die out; that if it should be confined to its present area, two converging conditions would terminate in its destruction. In the first place, the lands tilled by slaves would become exhausted and worthless; in the second, the slaves would increase on those exhausted lands until their labor would not feed them, and their masters would be obliged to emancipate and send them off, or to runaway themselves, leaving the negroes to shift for themselves on the lands they had impoverished by their unrequited toil."

Who has not heard and read the same thing from Free Soil orators and editors, over and over again?

For ourselves, we have never had faith in the practicability of restricting slavery while it is permitted to exist—nor in the compressing, starving, drowning power of restriction, even if it could be applied. The natural restriction of slavery by physical boundaries, in the West India Islands, has never produced such effects. Still less were they to be expected on our wide continent, and in Slave States commercially connected with Free States, sharing with them the burdens of their thriftless system. Nevertheless it remains true that the theory, the attempt and the intention of killing out slavery by restriction, has always involved just what Mr. Burritt says it involved. He is right too, in saying that the South, as well as the North,

has all along, thus understood it, and that the South has thus been goaded on to the war. And although this is no justification of the South—and we think Mr. Burritt could not have intended to say so—it is a most striking exposure (whether he intended it or not,) of the stupidity of Republicans and their anti-slavery allies, in supposing that the slaveholders would sooner submit to their gradual starvation, bankruptcy, and drowning project, than to the more open, manly, feasible, and beneficial mode of abolishing slavery, directly.

Thus far, and for these reasons, we vindicate Mr. Burritt. He has done no injustice to Free Soilers, Republicans, and to those "anti-slavery" men who have been befooled into cooperation with them. They deserve the severe castigation he has given them. Abolitionists, like W. E. W., have no occasion to wince under it. Mr. B.'s appeal is not to them, but to the non-extensionists. How successful he will be in his project of persuading them to tax themselves some thousands of millions of dollars, as a penance for their sin and folly in patronising a starving, drowning, murderous method of emancipation, instead of a wise, practical, just, and every way beneficial method, remains to be seen.

INTERESTING FROM ALABAMA.—TERRORISM—STARVATION—REACTION.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

Mr. H. Savage, formerly of Delavan, Walworth county, Wisconsin, who has just returned from Mobile, Ala., whither he went as an agent for the sale of a shingle machine, and who has had six years experience in the South, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of facts:

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to come away from the South, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the Governor of the state, which is no easy matter. Mr. Savage succeeded in getting away (after receiving two bullet shots from an officer for refusing to bind himself to serve for three years in the rebel army) by being secreted on board a boat whose captain felt interested in him. The passengers on the boat were examined at several places along the river, but he was "stowed away" so that they did not discover him.

At Mobile, a war meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several blustering lawyers; among them were W. Spear, J. H. Taylor, E. Sprague, and R. Kelsey. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. Taylor, who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three grey-headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was from Louisiana—was opposed to the movement from the first. He said the South can never conquer the North. "You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths," he said, "you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a foretaste of what is to come." He added: "A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well-nigh ruined the country. More than half of the planters of my state are opposed to this war. The cotton states can't live three months, unless they get provisions from the North. Already bands of poor men of several hundred in each party are prowling about the country, taking everything they can lay their hands on, to prevent themselves and families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions enough to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where am I to get more?" The other two old men spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crest-fallen after the old men spoke. Had such a speech been made by a northern-born man, he would have been shot on the spot.

Mr. Savage says only a few days before he left Mobile, he saw a company of from six to eight hundred men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed "Bread or Blood!" and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. Afterward a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

He says on the boat on which he came up the river, he saw thirty Germans with their families from Texas, emigrating northward. The men having no "passes" were compelled to go on shore, furnished with guns and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercilessly sent up the river to shift for themselves as best they could.

Mr. Savage says the general impression in Mobile is that they can never beat the North, but they say, "We must now make the best show we can, and scare the North into submission." Others, who are of French descent, of whom there are many, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

According to Mr. Savage's account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those states. The terrorism, which has been inaugurated by the demagogues

who got up the secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is safe, and famine beginning to stalk all over the land.

It is evident that these things cannot last long. The reaction has already begun. The question will soon be generally asked, "Shall we follow these leaders of ours into war, bankruptcy and starvation, or go back to the old Union, and live and prosper as formerly?" There will, ere long be a revolution against the revolutionists.

STATEMENT OF A FUGITIVE FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

CENTREVILLE, O., June 6, 1861.—I intended as soon as I arrived at this place, to give you an account of my flight from the Valley of Virginia, the state of affairs there, &c.

On the 18th of June, every man in Shenandoah County, who was enrolled in the militia, was ordered to parade, and march that same day to Winchester, or some other point in that direction. As I had resolved never to serve under that accursed Rebel flag against the Government, I asked and obtained permission to remain at home until the next morning. After giving a few hasty directions to my wife, and packing up a change of clothes, I started about 11 o'clock at night toward Western Virginia, in company of one of my neighbors, Eli Hottle. I left a wife behind me, Hottle a wife and eight children. We traveled seventy-five or eighty miles through the mountains, avoiding towns, villages, and public roads, sleeping an hour or two, when worn out with fatigue, on the ground, arriving in Piedmont on the night of the 21st, where we found the people in a high state of excitement and alarm on account of the depredations committed by the Rebels the night before, at New Creek, about five miles below on the railroad. From Piedmont we came on the cars to Grafton, in company with Captain Dayton's Union Guards (I believe that is the name), and from the latter place we came to Wheeling, under the protection of a pass given us by Gen. Morris.

It would be utterly impossible to give a correct idea of all we suffered in the mountains. Sometimes completely lost, yet fearing to ask any questions of those whom we might meet. Sometimes parching with thirst, for the weather was excessively hot, and suffering with the most intense pains from lying on the ground when our clothes were dripping wet with perspiration. We were several times questioned very closely, but not otherwise molested, although we passed within a mile of an encampment of five or six hundred rebels, a fact of which we were ignorant at the time.

The Valley of Virginia, when I left, was under a joint reign of terrorism and despotism. All the men, Union men as well as Secessionists, were ordered off to service, leaving the country, as far as relates to men, almost desolate. The wheat was fast getting ripe, yet none except men over forty-five, and boys under eighteen, were left behind to harvest it. Though there were in the valley comparatively few slaves, they were dreaded by the women and children. A number had been arrested, and lodged in jail on our county on account of threats made by them, and arms being found in their possession.

There are many devoted, uncompromising Union men in the Valley of Virginia, but, being in the minority, their treatment is almost incredible. In our county, Union men were forced to vote for Secession, almost at the point of the bayonet. In Woodstock, a company was ordered to parade on the day of election. It did so, keeping their arms stacked in the voting halls. Leading men proclaimed that if any dared vote for Union, they would be shot down at the polls. Printed notices were to be seen a week before the election, warning men not to vote for Union under penalty of being treated as traitors to Virginia, and further informing them that if they did not vote at all they would be treated likewise. A few of us did not vote, for which we were severely threatened. Many Union men voted for Secession with tears in their eyes. The above is no overdrawn picture; it is literally true—only too true. The Union men, though forced into service, are determined not to fight. They will desert or be taken prisoners as fast as possible. They have long ago been praying for the appearance of a large Federal force in the valley. I have heard men, farmers, and others, often say that they would gladly give all they have to the support of the Government forces. But no man dare utter a Union sentiment if heard by a Secessionist. But why say any more? I can give you no correct idea of the wretched state of affairs there when I left. God grant that, ere long, the Stars and Stripes—the glorious old flag of our country—may again flaunt its folds in the breezes that waft over the mountains and through the Valleys of Virginia.

JAMES W. BARR.

The reign of terror in Loudon county, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia-musters for to-day were given on Saturday last, when the citizens were told to be ready to be

drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction to fill up the ranks of Gen. Beauregard's forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to escape. Twelve fled night before last, and evaded the confederate pickets for nine miles, arriving at the ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New Hampshire Regiment at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday, and try to cross the above mentioned ford last night; and during yesterday evening the confederate pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

We have read a statement from the Church, and a criticism of the same, in the *Independent*, from all which we infer, as we have formerly intimated, that motives which do not appear, have influence in this severity towards the Church and its absent Pastor. Still, as we also are judging by externals, we may be deceived.

Many will open their eyes in amazement at the unlooked for power of this ex-parte weapon in the Congregational system. As it has been lately used, we think it provides a more effective and irresponsible method of attacking an obnoxious church and Pastor, than can be shown in any other ecclesiastical body.

An open trial before a Presbytery, Synod or General Assembly, is a light thing compared with this.

In this, we have no reference to the proceedings of the particular Council at Dr. Cheever's Church, but if such are the uses of the ex-parte feature of Congregationalism, then we advise those living under it to look to their liberties, and the reputation of their system.—[Cincinnati Free Nation.]

It may be well to mention that the above appeared in the Free Nation previous to the statements made in our Review of the ex-parte Council.—PRINCIPIA.

THE POSITION IN VIRGINIA.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press of this morning:

"An intelligent young printer who got out of the clutches of the traitors, under whom he was forced to serve, is now engaged at the national printing office here, as a compositor. He gives the most doleful accounts of the condition of the army under Beauregard. They are not paid, are poorly fed and miserably clothed. Numbers of northern men have been impressed into the service, and have resolved among themselves, never to fire upon their flag, should a conflict take place, while native Virginians everywhere curse the hour that they allowed themselves to be overridden by Hunter, Mason & Co. Nothing is more certain at this present writing than the complete triumph of the federal government in Virginia, and the utter annihilation of the traitors. General Scott is drawing his iron lines around them with inexorable mathematical accuracy, indifferent to the criticisms of those who have doubted his great powers, and sure of the field upon which his operations are conducted. The success of McClellan is but the beginning of the end. Steadily with the march of irresistible fate, Patterson is proceeding in the discharge of his high mission, and to-day or to-morrow McDowell will move from this, the centre, so as to form a junction with one or both of the other divisions, which will then march upon Richmond, and there strike the blow that will terminate the reign of terror in Virginia. Meanwhile the work of demoralization among the traitor troops is going on. The people are tired of the rule of their self-constituted tyrants, and in their secret hearts look forward with joy to the time when these men will be forced to fly, for the sake of saving their worthless lives; and when their representatives and Senators will sit in the Congress of the United States, giving a new direction to the destiny of Virginia, and opening up the way for such a future as will be worthy of her inexhaustible resources and glorious geographical position."

Captain and Crew of the Savannah.—The further proceedings of the court, in this trial, are adjourned, till Tuesday, 23d.

STRACUSE, Mo., July, 17, 1861.

News from Missouri. A company of United States troops came here to-day and arrested quite a number of rebels and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Governor Jackson's army and went South with him.

The telegraph lines west and south are down to-night, so generally, that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people west of here, on both sides of the Missouri river, are rebels, and say that they will never submit to Lincoln's government, nor will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of Lincoln's army. Many of them say the oath they are requested to take by United States troops is a mere form of words and not at all binding. It is thought there will not be a quorum present at a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.—Herald.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODSELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

THE (BOSTON) CONGREGATIONALIST, ON THE TREATMENT OF MINISTERS. ITS PRACTICE VERSUS ITS THEORY.

In a portion of our Review of the Ex-parte Council on the church of the Puritans, in *The Principia* of July 6, page 682 we, had occasion to make an extract from the (Boston) Congregationalist of June 7th as copied, approvingly, into *The Independent* of June 13th, in which the Congregationalist threw out the following insinuation against Dr. Cheever.

Dr. Cheever is opposed, not because he is an abolitionist, but for other reasons.

What those reasons are, the "Result" of the Council, then under review by the Congregationalist, had not said, and the Congregationalist did not deign to inform its readers it was a thrust in the dark. Again, in the same paragraph the Congregationalist, says—

The ill success of the enterprise, on Union Square, under its present pastorate, however the thing may be colored by misrepresentations, is owing to other causes than the invective of that pastorate against slavery."

"Under its present pastorate"—covertly insinuating unnamed faults in the pastor that had prevented his success.

"Invective." The use of this term, never used to express a severity that is approved, seems to betray the writer's feelings in respect to that severity, which, nevertheless, was not the cause of his "ill success."

Thus much for *The Congregationalist's* practice. Now for its theory.

It is quite remarkable that in that same number of *The Congregationalist*, under the head of "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS," the Editor gives rules for the proper treatment of a Christian minister, which he should have, himself, pondered, before writing of Dr. Cheever as he has done. A question (among others) by a Correspondent, was,

"If that member of the Church, without taking the steps of the Gospel, with the minister, goes around among the members of the Church and Society, insinuating things against the moral character of the Minister, should the Church make it a matter of discipline?"

In answer, the Editor of *The Congregationalist* after having decided that such a Church member is properly subject to Church discipline, says—

"an attack upon the Christian Character of the pastor, —however much it might deserve to be made, ought to be made in no such indirect and underhanded way as that. If the pastor is a bad man, take the Gospel steps with him, charge it upon him, man fashion; let him have due notice of all the accusations made against him, and of the evidence relied on, for proof, and let him meet it like a man, and establish his innocence or confess his guilt."

Pursuing the subject, the Congregationalist insists that "every man shall be held innocent till he is proved to be guilty, and hence, every man has a right to claim that every charge made against him shall take a direct form, where he can meet it with rebutting evidence, and hence no insinuation or indirect attack * * * ought to be tolerated toward either a pastor or private member."

Tested by these rules, what shall be said of the Congregationalist's "insinuations" and "indirect attacks" upon Dr. Cheever?

And what shall we say of the following?

The Congregationalist of June 21, returns again to its "insinuation and indirect attack," in commenting upon the

Reply of the Church of the Puritans to the Ex-parte Council. After saying a number of things (for which we have not room, here) indicative of bitter feeling both toward the church and its pastor, the editor thus closes:

"On the whole, we have felt, by the perusal of this communication, decidedly strengthened in our confidence in the wisdom of the action of the ex-parte council—and more than ever humiliated at the position of the church. It may be possible for Dr. Cheever, and for his backers in this church, to free themselves from the charge of gross moral delinquency, in this matter of 'British aid mission' but as the matter now stands, his reputation at least seems to need some vigorous vindication to restore it to its former hold and claim, upon the public confidence."

Our readers who have had (as the readers of the Congregationalist, we believe have not) an opportunity to examine for themselves, both of the documents referred to, can judge for themselves, whether there is the slightest foundation for the injurious imputations here cast upon Dr. Cheever. In the light of the additional facts we have indicated (and chiefly before the public, long ago, in the public journals and otherwise) they will judge whether the "insinuations" are not slanderous. They will judge how well the practice of the Congregationalist in its treatment of Dr. Cheever, agrees with the rules it lays down for the treatment of ministers in general.

Again, we take up "*The Congregationalist*" of July 5, and find another article under the head of

"STILL MORE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS."

The first question, proposed by the Correspondent, is "Suppose rumors unfavorable to a minister's character and usefulness are found in circulation in a parish, and a church member, finding them extensively believed, withdraws his subscription, from the pastor's salary; does he do right?"

To which the Editor of *The Congregationalist* thus responds:

"We think such a member does not do right in withdrawing his subscription. That is not the right thing to be done. It is an underhanded way of getting at a matter which ought to be managed in the most open, the most honest, and christian manner. The question which presents itself to a church member when he is asked for his share of money for the support of the Gospel is, will you help maintain the institutions of religion, here? not, will you help find any particular minister in bread and butter? Be the minister ever so bad a man, he is liable to be removed by death or other Providence, and then, money will be wanted to pay some one else. It is one of the many evils of the "subscription" method of supplying the Gospel—and one which ought to be enough to condemn and banish it, if there were no other—that it tempts the parish to feel that their subscriptions are personal gifts to a particular minister, rather than general offerings to the Lord, for the furtherance of his cause, to be appropriated to this minister or that, as the best judgment of Church and Parish, and the overruling Providence of God shall seem to direct. We are clear, then, that so long as the Church and Parish stand, and this member remains in full connexion with them, and is entrusted, by God, with means to bear his share of the common burden of cost, he can have no excuse for withholding it, even if he have ever so good reasons for disliking and distrusting the Pastor. He ought to remain, and pay his full share of the common expenses, and if he thinks the ministers character is bad, or that he is not the man for the place, he ought to tell him so, first of all, and if that step only increases such conviction, he ought, in a perfectly frank, kind, and honorable manner, to use his influence, as a Church member, to terminate a relation which he believes to be a curse to the Church."

If the Editor of *The Congregationalist* had set himself at work to write the most conclusive argument in his power against the entire course of the minority of the Church of the Puritans, in their opposition to the majority and to the Pastor, Dr. Cheever, from beginning to end, and against the action of the ex-parte Council in sustaining that minority, and fulminating anathemas against the majority, he could not have done up his job more thoroughly than he has done.

According to the principles laid down by *The Congregationalist*, the minority ought to have been dealt with, and excommunicated by the majority, long before they temporarily suspended them, for which act the ex-parte Council and *The Congregationalist* have so vehemently censured them.

That the rules and principles laid down in the preceding extracts from *The Congregationalist* will have been generally approved by the Congregational Ministers of New England and elsewhere, in this country, can scarcely admit of a question. How will they apply them to the controversy about supporting Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans?

But Dr. Cheever and the majority of the Church of the Puritans are Radical Abolitionists. They believe in the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding and in the "almost universally repudiated principle of Church discipline that excommunicates slaveholders."

Indeed! that alters the case, especially at a time when the nation and its Government are struggling for existence, in a war against "pious," rebel "Christian" slaveholders, with the Right Reverend General Bishop Polk as one of their Commanders.

TROUBLES OF "THE TIMES."

The *Times* of July 11, is in a tremor of trepidation, terror and tribulation, lest Mr. Lovejoy's Resolution should receive the "construction among soldiers, that they are to disregard all rights of property in slaves," in plump violation of Mr. Lincoln's repeated and "vehement assertions that the good citizens of the South are to be protected in all their rights." [Couldn't the *Times* find consolation in the *Independent's* discovery that there can be a holding of "slaves" which is innocent, without holding them as "property," which would be sinful?] Then Mr. Lovejoy's Resolution, says the *Times*, "does not distinguish between the slave property of loyal men and of rebels,"—doesn't reward virtue with the privilege of slaveholding, nor punish vice by deprivation of that privilege. Well! That is sadly confounding moral distinctions, isn't it? Mr. Lovejoy should have known better. Here, again, the *Times* should, feel its position strengthened by the *Independent's* discrimination between wicked and pious slaveholders, the latter of whom, alone, have a right to hold slaves.

But the *Times* finds another source of trouble. Although the duties of the army are not judicial, but military, and therefore they ought not to seize or to return fugitive slaves without civil process, yet "the object of the army is to secure the enforcement of the National laws, of which, that for the recovery of fugitive slaves is one," and, says the *Times*:

"If the army of the United States is to be taught that there is one right of loyal Southern men that they are not 'bound to respect,' or one National law that they are not, under any circumstance, to aid in enforcing, then would the Government become abolitionist and revolutionary, whereas Mr. Lincoln and the party that elevated him to the Presidency, propose only to make it Republican and constitutional."

Sure enough, Messrs. Raymond and company. But suppose it should turn out, on enquiry, and by experiment, that "loyal Southern men" have no such rights, and that no "Southern men" claiming such rights are loyal! Suppose that the government, without becoming "abolitionist" cannot be sustained, nor put down the rebellion, what then? What will Mr. Lincoln and the party that elevated him to the Presidency, do, in that case?

The *Times* might carry its logic in another direction, and a little farther. If the right of slaveholding be one of the rights of "loyal Southern men"—if, being "bound to respect" that one right, the government is "bound to respect it" at all times, and in all places, then how could the government deny "the right of loyal Southern men" to carry their slave property into the Territories, and hold them there? And what should prevent a pacification, on that basis?

Perhaps the *Times* is prepared or preparing for such an accommodation. But perhaps the people will object, and if so, perhaps will have the sagacity to reject the doctrine of the *Times*, that government is "bound to respect the right of loyal Southern men" to hold "slave property."

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

We have steadily insisted that the Union men of the South are the anti-slavery men of the South—and the late action of the new Virginia Legislature confirms it, as will be seen by referring to our News Department. With but a single dissenting vote, the Legislature repudiates compromise, with the pro-slavery rebels; and by a strong vote it rebukes the attempt to censure the Resolution of Mr. Lovejoy in Congress, disclaiming the duty of the Federal forces to send back fugitive slaves.

What a rebuke to the dough-faces of the North, who foolishly thought to strengthen the Government, at the South, by turning slave catchers! The Rebels themselves

at heart, despise them, and the loyal citizens do not thank them, for such manifestations.

We trust the voice from Virginia will be heard and heeded.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK IN CONGRESS:

We record, to-day, the striking of the first well directed blow in Congress, for the suppression of the rebellion. We said in Congress, not by Congress, for its action remains to be ascertained. To Senators SUMNER of Massachusetts and POMEROY of Kansas, must be awarded the high honor of having made the initial movement toward the extinction of the rebellion, by the removal of the cause. We call this the first blow, not forgetting the prompt and laudable action of Congress, in providing men, money, and all needed means of military and naval operations. That was all well in its way; indispensable, no doubt. But the one grand condition of real permanent success, was wanting, until a blow should be struck directly against slavery itself.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions for that object, and proposed, as we understand it, a Bill very nearly approximating toward a compliance with the petitions. When all the slave property of all the rebels are confiscated and set at liberty, (as doubtless they will be, if seized) the number of slaves left in the country will be comparatively small.

Mr. POMEROY's measure is direct, unambiguous, comprehensive and thorough. We object to compensation, but, if the statement is correct, the proposal is limited and conditional.

It is too much to expect that the present extra session of Congress will do anything in that direction. But the measure is broached. It is open for discussion. There is encouragement for circulating petitions to the next session. Then comes the beginning of the end.

News of the Day.

As the telegraphic dispatches "concerning the operations of the army" are now restricted (by order of Gen. Scott, confirmed by the Secretary of War,) to such statements only as shall be "permitted by the Commanding General," it may be hoped that, so far as telegraphic dispatches are concerned, the enemy will not be put in possession of the facts that should be concealed from them, nor loyal citizens humbugged by conjectures instead of news. Letters of newspaper correspondents, by mail, are, however, liable to the same evils. It is to be hoped that conductors of journals employing them, will rigorously restrict them to facts, and, in the use of their letters, exercise of their editorial supervision, suppress what appears doubtful, injudicious, and liable to do mischief. Sober, discreet, conscientious journalism is greatly to be desired, especially in times like the present. *The World*, says:

"The public" deserves little sympathy, however, since for every supply there is a corresponding demand and of the demand a portion of the public is guilty, whatever may be the deeper shame of those who practice upon its credulity.

The case of John Merryman, of Baltimore, charged with treason, is now transferred from the military to the civil authorities, and it is probable that it will finally come before Chief Justice Taney!

New York Slave Trade.—*The World* gives a list, taken from the Register of the United States District Court, from which it appears that from November 12, 1857, to December 1, 1860, the cases of twenty-three vessels have been brought before the Court, charged with violations of the laws against the slave trade, of which fourteen have been "discharged," two "escaped," two "not found," one "no claimant," one not tried, one defendant committed, one "arrested," two "bill found." None as yet found guilty. *The World*, says:

It is well known that, for the last twelve years, New York has been the head-quarters of the slave trade of this continent. It is here the ships are built, the crews shipped, and the shackles, and water tanks, and slave decks made for use on the coast of Africa. Wealthy and well-known men in this city furnish the capital and share the profits of this nefarious traffic, and even officials, of our own as well as of foreign governments, have been time and again objects of just suspicion on the part of those who were interested in the enforcement of our laws against piracy. Tables repeatedly published in this and one or two other journals

show that from sixty to eighty vessels leave this port yearly to engage in the slave trade, and millions of dollars have been sent from Havana to New York to pay for the poor wretches kidnapped in Africa and sold in Cuba and Brazil.

This table might be extended much further back with still more striking results, but this will suffice. It is to be remembered, moreover, that hundreds of cases never come before the Court at all, but are somehow disposed of by the Marshal, and, like the ships that go down at sea, "are never heard of more."

As the present administration has no interest in perpetuating the slave trade, it is to be hoped that an effectual stop may be put to this infamous business. Marshal Murray will doubtless do his duty, and if the courts do theirs, not one slave a year can sail from this port hereafter.

We shall see how this will be. An Administration pledged to the "duty" of slave catching, and to the tolerance of slaveholding in the States, could hardly be asked to be very rigid in punishing slave traders. But suppose they should do their very best. How, while there is a demand for slaves, is the supply to be prevented? In most cases, perhaps, the legal proof, according to legal rules of evidence, will be wanting, even where the circumstances admit of little or no doubt of guilt. How can public sentiment demand the hanging of slave traders, in a "metropolis" in whose "high places" slave holders are welcomed to pulpits and communion-tables, while from religious fellowship, Christian churches are excluded, even by professed "anti-slavery" men, for no real cause but their holding to "the almost universally repudiated principle of church discipline which excommunicates slaveholders?"

The Second Regiment do not take to Slave-Catching.—A member of the Second Regiment of New York State Militia writes from Ball's Four Cross Roads, Virginia, as follows:

"A slight case of rebellion occurred in one of our camps a few evenings since, when a young man on guard was ordered to arrest any slaves who undertook to pass. He promptly answered: 'I can obey no such order; it was not to put down insurrection that I volunteered, but to defend my country's flag! I am ready to bear the consequences, but never to have a hand in arresting slaves.'

"The next night it was deemed politic not to try the temper of the men too hard, therefore the order was given in a more general tone, viz: that those who were not 'all right' should be stopped. About 'the wee sma' hours' avant the twal' the pickets heard a sudden brush in the adjoining shrubbery—a crackling of light twigs beneath a flying foot, and a stalwart son of Ethiopia stood panting against the glittering bayonet of a New York militiaman. An instant only did their eyes flash upon each other. 'All right?' spoke the Northman. 'All right, massa!' whispered the trembling slave. 'Then make tracks before I've time to run you through with this;' and the gruff sentry illustrated the bayonet exercise.

"A little later, as morning glimmered over the hills, a horseman dashed almost past. 'Not so quick, stranger! What's in the wind?' The polite Southerner only demanded his property, which he already had scent of, and hoped no one would interfere with his passing quietly over the ground.

"In vain—this visitor did not come under the head of 'all right'; and with a politeness equalling his own, he was asked to retire in an opposite direction from the one his chattel was then pursuing."—*Evening Post.*

SATURDAY, July 13.

The Expelled Senators.—The Senators upon whom the sentence of expulsion falls are: Messrs. Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, Clingman and Bragg, of North Carolina, Nicholson, of Tennessee, Sebastian and Mitchell, of Arkansas, and Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas. These men, though traitors in heart, retained their seats in the Senate, until the close of its last session, but since then they have given an open and active support to the secession movement in their respective states. While still under the solemn obligation of their oath to support the Government and defend the Constitution and the laws, they wantonly violated that oath, and the Senate, in justice to its own honor and dignity—and in justice to the country—could do no less than brand them as traitors by a vote of expulsion. —*Sun.*

Battle at Rich Mountain, Va.—Washington, July 12.—The following dispatch was received to day at the headquarters of the army in Washington:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO }
Rich Mountain, Va., 9 A. M. July 12, 1861. }

COL. E. D. TOWNSEND.—We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point in the right of Beverly. I have taken all his guns, a very large amount of wagons, tents, &c.—everything he had; a large number of prisoners, many of whom were wounded, and several officers prisoners. They lost many killed.

We have lost in all perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three were in the column under Rosecrans, which turned the position. The most of

the enemy escaped through the woods, entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners is Dr. Taylor, formerly of the army.

Col. Pegram was in command. Col. Rosecrans's column left camp yesterday morning, and marched some eight miles through the mountains reaching the turnpike some two or three miles in rear of the enemy, defeating an advanced post taking a couple of guns. I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as guns were moving up, I ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly, a part of Col. Rosecrans's troops being now within three miles of it.

Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether Wise and Johnson will unite and overpower us. The behaviour of the troops in action and toward the prisoners was admirable. Signed, G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Battle at Monroe, Missouri.—Another victory has been gained by our arms at Monroe, Mo. Col. Smith, as has been previously stated, was surrounded by 1,200 rebels, who confined his little force in a brick building, threatening him with artillery. On Thursday, the enemy opened fire, but their guns were so feeble that their shots could not take effect. The fire of Col. Smith was well directed, and successful. The fight was continued till dusk, when reinforcements arrived, and Gen. Wood of Illinois fell on the rebel rear with cavalry, utterly routing them, and taking 75 prisoners, besides killing 20 or 30 of them. Not a man of the National troops was killed, though several were severely hurt. Thus again the cause of treason bites the dust.—*Tribune.*

In the new Legislature of Virginia an interesting day's work was yesterday done. Mr. Crather's resolution, instructing Senators and Representatives to vote in Congress against compromise, was adopted with only one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Arnold of Lewis. The resolution of Mr. Vance, protesting against the resolution of Mr. Lovejoy in Congress concerning the capture of fugitive slaves by the National troops, was tabled by a large vote.—*Tribune.*

PORTLAND, Me. Friday, July 12, 1861.

Privateering.—The ship Mary Goodell, McGilvery, from New York, for Buenos Ayres, arrived here this afternoon, and reports having been boarded on the 9th, south of Nantuxet brig Jeff Davis, but her cargo being British property, tacket South Shoals, lat. 37° 10', lon. 67° 30', by the privateer was released, after putting on board Capt. Fifield of the brig John Walsh of Philadelphia, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar; Capt. Smith of the schooner S. J. Warning of Brookhaven, and Capt. Devereaux of the schooner Ephantress of Newburyport, all of which vessels have been captured within a week.

The privateer took from the Mary Goodell five of her crew and a supply of water. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and they were sent into Southern ports.

Blockade of Southern Ports.—*The Times*, in view of recent events, says that our blockade of the Southern coast is extremely imperfect, and that there is reason to fear that the British Government will not consider it "an effectual blockade" and will accordingly disregard it. *The Times* considers this our point of real danger and calls on the Government to "take immediate steps to avert the peril, and restore public confidence."

A proclamation of Abolition would speedily "avert the peril" by putting an end to the rebellion. But *The Times* is "behind the times" in this matter.

A Threat from Richmond.—A few days ago, a report was received in Richmond, Va., that Captain Baker, of the privateer Savannah, had been tried and convicted of piracy, in New York, and would be hung. Whereupon, according to the *Enquirer*, the Davis government took the immediate resolution to inform President Lincoln that if such sentence should be executed on Baker, a fearful retaliation would follow, on any officers or men of the United States that might be in their hands.

Perhaps it was to convey this message that Col. Taylor visited Washington.—*Times.*

MONDAY, July 15.

Further from Western Virginia.—Gen. McClellan writes to Gen. Scott, July 13.

"I have received from Gen. Pegram propositions for his surrender, with his officers and remnant of his command, say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Gen. Pegram comes in.

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed, some 150."—*Id.*

Cincinnati, Sunday, July 14.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Beverly, says that Gen. McClellan's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels burned the bridges at Huttonsville and will burn the Cheat Mountain Bridge, but it cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain, 131 dead rebels have been found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers

were killed and captured, including Captain Skepwith, of Powhattan; Captain D. E. Langell, late of the United States Army; and Captain Irwin, of Brunswick, are dangerously wounded. Dr. Tyler, late of the United States Army, and Dr. Walker, late of the United States Army are prisoners. Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the rebels dead are chiefly Eastern Virginians.

An Escape from the Rebels.—W. H. Wilson, formerly of Indiana, escaped from Fairfax yesterday, and is now in Washington. Mr. Wilson is a printer by trade, and was forced into the ranks of the Confederate Army. He came here in a sad plight, clad in the rags of a common negro dress, and barefooted when he escaped. He represents the army at Fairfax as being in bad condition, half clad, without money, and indifferently armed. Many Northern men are in the ranks there, he says, who, in case of a conflict, will never fire upon our men. In his opinion the rebels will retreat from Manassas, as they have at other points, and thinks it is Beauregard's design to fall back upon Richmond as soon as our forces make their appearance in any considerable numbers from this direction. Mr. Wilson also states that many of the farmers and market-men who come to Washington from Virginia with passes, act as spies for the enemy, secretly.—*Id.*

An Ex-Congressman Turned Highwayman.—The Cincinnati Gazette publishes this special dispatch:

POMEROY, Wednesday, July 10.—The steamer *Fannie McBurnie* was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom, by the notorious A. G. Jenkins. As she neared the shore, at a given signal, thirty of his band sprang from ambush close at hand, and ordered her to cast anchor, which she was forced to do, after which they boarded her, and upon search found one box of pistols and a few stores, which they carried off, together with goods taken from passengers. They then told the officer, that as they were particular friends and acquaintances, they would not burn the boat. The above is reliable. L. W.

We find the name of *Albert G. Jenkins* on the list of the last Congress, as a Representative from Virginia!

TUESDAY, 16th.

Western Virginia. Later still. Washington Monday July 15.

The following dispatch has just been received by the War Department; Huttonsville, Sunday, July 14. Col. E D Townsend, Adjutant General:

Garnet and his forces have been routed; his baggage and one gun taken; his army demoralized and Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost thirteen killed, and not more than forty wounded.

We have, in all, killed at least two hundred of the enemy, and the prisoners will amount to at least one thousand. We have taken seven guns in all.

I still look for the capture of the remnant of Garnet's army by Gen. Hill.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans, and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country. (Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

The Privateer Sumter's Prizes have been released by the Captain General of Cuba.

Provisions are getting scarce at Charleston, S. C. Butter 40cts., Cheese 1.00, Mess Pork, bbl. \$26, Corn, 1.30.

MISSOURI.—The Federal forces are concentrating at Springfield.

EASTERN VIRGINIA. Gov. Letcher (Rebel,) calls for 10,000 more troops, and impresses all he can.

Ex-President Van Buren says: "The war ought to be vigorously prosecuted, until the full authority of the United States Government is re-established."

The Rebel Pirates have captured thus far, 23 merchant vessels.

Gov. Hicks. A rumor that Gov. Hicks of Maryland had been killed, is contradicted.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

Advance. The Federal forces on the Potomac under Gen. McDowell, are reported to have advanced toward Fairfax Court House, upward of 50,000 strong, having been strengthened by several additional regiments from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan.

"The army is organized in five divisions, the whole under the command of Gen. McDowell. The divisions are commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, Col. David Hunter, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Brig. Gen. Theodore Runyon, Col. D. S. Mills. They include twelve brigades, which comprise about fifty regiments."—*Tribune.*

In Congress. Mr. Breckinridge discoursed at considerable length, rehearsing the old arguments against the right of the Government to put down rebellion, which have a thousand times been successfully refuted. In the course of his remarks, however, he took occasion to deny positively that he had ever telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that President Lincoln's Congress would not be allowed to meet in Washington on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men for the rebel army.—*Times.*

The Richmond (Va) Whig publishes an official announcement to the effect that the visit of Col. Taylor to Washington, under a flag of truce, had reference to the treatment and exchange of the pirate prisoners captured on the "Savannah," and the statement is made that Jeff. Davis threatened in the message borne by his emissary, that if the pirates of the "Savannah" should be executed, he would retaliate by executing the Union prisoners which have fallen into his hands.—*Sun.*

Pursuit of Pirates. Washington July 16.—As soon as the recent seizures by the privateers Jeff. Davis and Sumter became known, the Navy Department issued orders to the Federal vessels at New York, Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed without delay in pursuit of them and all similar craft. An official letter from Fort Pickens, received this morning, mentions that the Niagara had been dispatched on a like errand.

The crew of the Savannah are under trial for piracy in New-York.

GENERAL IMPRESSMENT IN VIRGINIA.—Washington, Tuesday, July 16, 1861. Thirteen refugees from Ocoquan, Virginia, arrived here to-day. They escaped on Sunday night, and slept in the woods in order to avoid being taken by the Rebels.

An order had been issued to muster them into the service of the Confederate States to-day.

Another gang of six who left on Monday night are on their way hither. Loyal citizens in that vicinity are leaving as fast as they can get an opportunity.—*Tribune.*

THE ABOLITION QUESTION IN THE SENATE. Washington Tuesday, July 16. Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, remunerating such owners of slaves as may be impoverished by doing so, from the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion.—*Times.*

Senator Pomeroy's bill for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, enacts that slavery be immediately abolished by proclamation, and the army officers directed to protect, and authorized to use, the emancipated slaves.—*Cor. of Tribune.*

Mr. Sumner introduced bills for the confiscation of property in the rebel States.—*Times.*

Slave property, it may be presumed, will not be exempted; and it may be presumed that the slaves confiscated, if the bill passes, and goes into effect, will not be held as slaves, but will be set free.

HAS THE BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BEEN BROKEN UP BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS? The British Consul at Richmond has laid before the British Minister, Lord Lyons official documents respecting recent cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals, by permission of the government. It appears, from the alleged facts communicated by the British Consul, that passes have been issued by Gen. Butler, permitting private individuals and vessels to pass through the blockade. Copies of these passes, purporting to bear Gen. Butler's signature, were taken from the parties, and are among the documents communicated.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of the government to these, and requests an explanation. The questions involved are of the highest importance. It appears that the British agents at the South are keeping a most vigilant watch respecting the blockaded ports, and intend to give us trouble whenever any pretext or opportunity may occur. *Tribune.*

THE LOAN BILL has passed both Houses of Congress.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DIXON.—Senator Dixon of Connecticut, than whom there is not a more temperate man in the Senate, or one less likely to be carried away by his own enthusiasm or by popular clamor, stated the truth with much force, in his able and patriotic speech yesterday. He said:

"I speak for only one State, and the voice of that State is that this rebellion must be crushed. Let it require a longer or a shorter time, let it cost more or less money, a greater or less sacrifice of human life, still it can be, it must be, and it will be crushed. If the ordinary means of warfare can do this, let them, as I hope they may, suffice. But if more shall be required, more shall be resorted to. It may be, should the war continue to draw its slow length along, that means which seem to us terrific in their consequences may be required; but it ought to be understood now, in the beginning, that whatever means may be necessary to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States and the unity of the nation, will, when the necessity shall arise, be used freely fully, and unhesitatingly. If, in the course of events, it shall appear that either slavery or

this government must perish, then the voice of a united people will declare, let slavery perish, and let the government live forever. Such is the stern determination to which thousands have come, who have been considered heretofore men of moderate views. I will not enlarge on this point. It is enough to state it. It is the calm, deliberate opinion of that great conservative class who, in the outset of these troubles, were anxious, if possible, to find a peaceful solution of our difficulties. Finding this impossible, they have come to the conclusion that the government shall be saved from destruction, whatever else may perish. Representing a constituency who are governed by the calm and resolute thinking men moderate in their views, yet earnest and decided; slow to resort to extreme measures, yet never shrinking from the consequences of any measure however extreme, that circumstances may render necessary, I have voted, and I shall vote, for any and all bills tending to the vigorous prosecution of the war, till its last battle has been fought and its last victory won. If, now, the insurgents were ready to lay down their arms, and acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, I should rejoice to see them return to their allegiance. Till they do so, the war will continue, and with every day of its continuance, the consequences to the states in rebellion, will be more and more serious and terrible."—*Post.*

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Treason in Arizona. Washington, July 17.—Advices from Arizona represent that the secessionists have obtained the complete control of that territory. They have instituted a reign of terror, and mean to hold the territory for the Southern Confederacy. The Union men are overawed and silenced.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, returned to this city to-day from Fortress Monroe, and has gone over the Potomac to join our advancing army.

The Rebels at Richmond—Extraordinary Preparations. 60,000 Rebel troops at Manassas Junction.—A Northern traitor at work.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A gentleman of this city, who left Richmond on the 9th inst., where he has resided several months, reports that he escaped by way of Tennessee. He arrived here this morning. He says when he left there were about ten thousand troops in Richmond, but there were several fortified camps commanding the approaches, with heavy batteries, including one below Rockett of 68-pounders, and on the Aquia Creek roads of heavy guns. There were three regiments at Howar's grove, east of the city, and two regiments of flying artillery near Rockett, &c. Regiment after regiment was arriving via Danville. Five regiments, with a small baggage train, left Richmond on the 8th, to reinforce General Johnson. From all accounts he estimates that there are not less than 60,000, under General Beauregard, at and around Manassas Junction, and reinforcements of militia are being forwarded daily.

It was reported, but discredited, that there were ten thousand at Aquia Creek.

Anderson's Tredegar Works was turning out two 68-pounders and 6-pounders, a large amount of gun carriages, shot and shell per week.

Sloat's former sewing-machine factory had been turned into an armory, and was busily engaged altering guns, for which it has a large contract. It was also employed making belts, knapsacks, saddles, holsters, and all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments. There was a great scarcity of leather and oil-cloth, but the same establishment had recently received a supply of leather from Kentucky. Thirty barrels of oil had just been received at Richmond, bearing the mark "Philadelphia," of which Sloat's establishment procured a large proportion, and is now employed making oil-cloth for knapsacks, etc.

A man name Debow, said to be a northerner, had erected a percussion cap machine, which turns out 30,000 daily. He was also engaged building three more. He experienced difficulty in obtaining detonating powder for filling them. Two explosions occurred from attempting to manufacture it, killing three persons. Debow, it is said, came north to obtain the article, or get a suitable person to superintend its manufacture, but it is presumed he was unsuccessful, as a man from New Orleans was now engaged there, in that department.

Debow is also constructing telegraph instruments, and recently invented and constructed an infernal machine worked by a clock arrangement, capable of timing more accurately than a fuse, the exact moment of its operation. It is said to consist of a single barrel, breech-loading and repeating, and capable of the greatest rapidity of operation. He had gone to Norfolk to give it practical test.

The steamer Yorktown has been razed and is mounted with eighty sixty-four pounders. She being a side-wheel steamer, her upper machinery is protected fore and aft by an angular bomb-proof iron barricade from her deck up. Her hull is also ironplated for thirty feet fore and aft of her wheelhouse.

The steamer Jamestown remained in statu quo.

The Confederate officers at Richmond estimated the number of men at Yorktown at fifteen thousand, and from ten thousand to twenty thousand at Norfolk.

From personal observation the gentleman estimates that at least one-fourth of the Virginia troops proper are cavalry. They are well mounted, armed and equipped, and their outlasses are all sharpened.

The troops from Pensacola at Richmond greatly concur in the impossibility of taking Fort Pickens. It is said that they were induced to come North from representations that Fortress Monroe would fall a more easy prey to secession rator. Many northerners are among them, and came, as the only possible chance of getting out of Secessiondom by desertion, or turning against the Confederates on the occurrence of an engagement.

Provisions at present are plenty in Richmond, and vast crops of cereals are being harvested.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Washington Star is received, and confirms the report about the steamer Yorktown. It adds "that two officers, late of the federal navy, are making surveys of the river to get her out into the bay." Commodore Stringham is prepared to meet her.

[There is an appearance of exaggeration in the preceeding statements. They should not be implicitly received.—EDITOR.]

THURSDAY 18th.

Occupancy of Fairfax. This morning daily papers are largely occupied with details of the onward movement of the main army under command of Gen. McDowell and the commandants of the several divisions composing the same. Their arrival at Fairfax Court house, their occupancy of that post, and the flight of the rebel forces, is officially announced, as follows,

Fairfax Court House, July 17, 1861. Col. E. D. Townsend, Head-quarters of the Army at Washington:—

We have occupied Fairfax Court House, and driven the enemy towards Centerville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, trenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centerville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully yours,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Brigadier-General.

Gen. Patterson's reported pursuit of Gen. Johnson.—After the slight skirmish before reported, Gen. Patterson is said to have taken possession of Bunker's Hill, Gen. Johnson having retreated toward Winchester. Some accounts say that Gen. Patterson is already on the march in pursuit, or is about to march. Others surmise that the retreat of Gen. Johnson is a ruse, to draw Gen. Patterson into an ambuscade, of which, they say, he will be careful. [Later account says he has gone to Charlestown and Harper's Ferry.]

Fight near Millville, Missouri. St. Louis, Wednesday, July 17.—Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, just from Hannibal, received the following dispatch previous to leaving that place:

Hudson, Mo., Tuesday, July 16.

Eight hundred National troops came up ahead of the passenger train this morning as far as Millville, thirty miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railroad, where the track was torn up. The National troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of seven rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man who was caught with a gun in his hand was immediately hung, and another who attempted to escape was riddled with balls. The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed up. The Nationals had lost three killed, seven wounded, and thirty of their horses had been captured. The strength of the rebels was not known.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Last evening, Lieut. T. McFarland, of Company A. Third Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Minear, arrived in this city from Hagerstown, Maryland, with five men as prisoners, who were captured while doing duty as a picket guard of the rebel army near Martinsburg. They were locked up at the Central Station, and will be taken to Fort Delaware to-day. They are all young men, natives of Loudon county, Virginia. One of them had deserted twice from Johnson's army, and had been retaken. They did not seem to be at all troubled at their arrest. They state that they were members of a military company that was formed at Martinsburg at the time of the John Brown raid, and that they went into the secession service to avoid being impressed.

They expressed a hearty disgust with the cause in which they had been engaged, and say that there are many in the ranks who will desert on the first opportunity. One of them was a member of the company that arrested Capt. Hesse's Company of Col. Nagle's regiment, a few days since. On being taken to Martinsburg, they took off their uniform caps and buttons and gave them to our soldiers.

The men who have them in charge say that the cause of the poor fighting of the Virginia troops, is, that every man of any worth in Virginia, wants to be a cavalry soldier, believing that the carrying of a musket and walking on foot is work fit for negroes and "poor white trash." The Union people of Martinsburg are in a starving condition. Women have come into our camps and offered to bake bread for the men, if a small portion of it would be given to them to keep them from starving.

One of the prisoners informed us that he was locked up three days in a room in Martinsburg with Mr. S. J. Rhea, the reporter of the Associated Press, who was confined by order of Gen. Patterson, being deprived of the use of pen, ink or paper.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory, was received with great rejoicing in Martinsburg on Saturday. The destruction of the locomotives at Martinsburg, was done by the rebels,

under the belief that the Government had taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The conduct of the Wisconsin Regiment in the fight at Hainesville is spoken very highly of, by the men.—Phil. Inquirer.

AFTERNOON

To the Associated Press.

ADVANCE MOVEMENT CONFIRMED.—Washington, July 17. The Republican of this morning says: "The general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, to which there is no great march from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though it is near fourteen miles from the extreme left. The army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court-house, which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night, and resume their march in the morning. They take with them three day's rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several squadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry."

The Intelligencer says: "An officer of the New York Twelfth regiment arrived in this city last night, direct from Martinsburg yesterday morning. He brings the news that General Johnson broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army towards Winchester. General Patterson, with his entire force, immediately went in pursuit, and was about eleven miles in the rear of Johnson."

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.—Bunker Hill, Va., July 15. The whole of General Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg.

Captain Tompkin's Rhode Island battery had the lead, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and followed by the Twenty-third.

Just below Bunker Hill, Col. Stewart, with six hundred rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the Twenty-first, but failed to see the Rhode Island battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape.

Colonel Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States cavalry, under Colonel Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburg. The remainder of Colonel Stewart's force scattered into the woods, and the Second returned. Our whole force then encamped for the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back of this place, the secession pickets were just leaving, and the Twenty-first fired on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, making a severe, but not serious flesh wound. We had lent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. Chapman asked us to procure him a surgeon. Dr. Worthington of the Ninth, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well. The whole secession force has fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will likely give us battle there to-morrow.—[Philadelphia Inquirer, to-day.]

SKIRMISH ON THE KANAWHA.—Cincinnati, July 17.—On Friday night a detachment of three companies of Colonel Woodruff's Second Kentucky regiment, attacked six hundred rebels, between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha river, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. General Cox's brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

Family Miscellany.

LITTLE AT FIRST—MIGHTY AT LAST.

BY CHARLES MACKAY,

A spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary man might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
Unheeded by the noisy crowd,
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.

The thought was small—its issue great;
A watch-fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love,
Unstudied from the heart;

A whisper on a tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
And saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

SOMETHING FOR THEE.

Something, my God, for Thee—
Something for Thee!
That each day's setting sun may bring
Some penitential offering.
In Thy dear name some kindness done—
To Thy dear love some wanderer won—
Some trial meekly born for Thee,—
Dear Lord, for Thee.

Something, my God; for Thee—
Something for Thee!
That to Thy gracious throne may rise
Sweet incense from some sacrifice!
Uplifted eyes, undimmed by tears—
Uplifted faith, unstained by fears,
Hailing each joy as light from Thee,
Dear Lord, from Thee.

Something, my God, for Thee—
Something for Thee.
For the great love that thou hast given—
For the dear hope of Thee and heaven,
My soul her first allegiance brings,
And upward plumes her heavenward wings,
Nearer to Thee.

For the Principia.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Yes: in the country once more; the sweet, fresh, breezy, dewy country. Our dear, beautiful old friend, the country! Far away from city sights and sounds; close to the very heart of nature; nestled down in one of her most precious little villages. Good by, city! Welcome, country!

No more shall morning dreams be broken, and the half-freed spirit summoned to the realms of the real, by the tones of the fish vender—"sell-e-o-porgies! porgies—sell-e-o-h-h-h!"—or the equally euphonic—"radishes, ma'am, radishes?" Instead thereof, when our side this great earth has again turned sun-ward, the fact is heralded by a thousand tiny feathered songsters, who fill the air with the melody of their own joyous little hearts; and the genial sun shines in brightly at the window of the east bed-room, as if in haste to awaken its inmates to the enjoyment of another beautiful day. No more, upon taking a peep at the outer world, is the vision greeted by house maids sweeping walks and cleaning out gutters, or bargaining with milkmen for their daily supply of chalk and water; but the broad fields and forests on either side, bounding only by the distant hills, give one a feeling of expansion—as if one had found room to grow, body and soul.

No more going shopping! Hurrah! Farewell to Grand St., and Broadway! Farewell to "berages," "organdies," "laces," and "ribbons!" Farewell to aching eyes, confused heads, and bargain-driving clerks! Farewell, a long farewell, to milliners and dressmakers. No more going marketing! Farewell to sugar-barrels, and butter-tubs; to baker's bread, and bakers pies; to greasy meat stalls, and stands of wilted vegetables! Here, mother nature keeps things fresh and green, in her own groceries, and cellars, and refrigerators, till her children are ready to take them out and use them, and the only price she asks is industry and perseverance.

Nature is not dressed up, here, in her "Sunday-go-to-meeting"—or rather gas-light-go-to-ball—apparel; as those find her who resort to fashionable watering places. She is true mother nature, in her every day dress, which is not too good for every day work, or her children's play, and which is fresh, and new, and beautiful every morning. She needs no ornaments; she is herself beautiful—perfect.

Our dear little village is in keeping with the "mother" in whose ample skirts she is nestled. The cottages are comfortable, convenient, pretty, unpretending; and contain, I ween, many happy hearts. Apropos: for society—well, we shall see! No doubt "in keeping" also. I know what some are, at least—and I know what two rosy cheeked, blue-eyed children are, to an "auntie's heart! Ah! would that you might see them, dear reader as they play around the door-steps of the "Red parsonage!" The elder one, perchance, in all the dignity of regimentals, "marching" up and down the plank walk, or laying plans for the capture of Jeff. Davis; and even the "wee toddling,

tottering" one picking up a stick, and saying "bang!" For—yes—the sound of war has reached even our green retreat, and the clover-scented air has resounded with its trumpet note. We do not hear the clangor and clash of arms, nor see the hurry and bustle of preparation; but a softened murmur of what is going on, in the outer world is wafted to us over the hills. And while we read the condensed weekly summary of news, instead of the ponderous Dailies, with their long half-columns of large capitals, we can scarcely realize that our country is in the midst of a civil war. Well, we will not realize it—unless indeed duty should call to action—it is so delightful to forget every thing but the present, and the beauty around us! L. C.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS STAY AT HOME.

"I wish those boys loved to stay at home in the evening," said a mother in my hearing last night; and the sigh and look of distress which accompanied her words, told plainly that her heart was deeply pained by their oft repeated absence, and she watched their retreating footsteps with a troubled countenance, and knew not what might be the company they sought, nor what evil influence might be thrown around them.

They were industrious boys of sixteen and eighteen, just beginning to fancy they were too large and too old to be longer subject to parental authority. They were not vicious or idle, but worked with a willing hand through the day, doing the work of men; but when evening came, they sought pleasure abroad, unmindful of a father's advice or a mother's entreaty. I glanced around their home, a comfortable, farmer-like dwelling, where all the wants of the physical nature were well supplied, but, as it is too often the case, the food for the mind was less abundant. A few school-books, which the boys had never learned to love, a Bible and a hymn book, constituted the family library; and I was not surprised that they should leave the circle at home, and seek the cheerful throng that were lounging in the store, or join the vulgar mirth and profane jests that went round the boisterous group.

"You are seeing your happiest days with your boy," said a mother to me, as my baby clung to my arm with the sweet confidence of infancy; "you know where he is, and have no anxiety for him now, but when he is older he will be beyond your influence, and go you know not where."

I thought of the old proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" and I shook my head doubtfully and said nothing. * * * But we cannot expect children to be like ourselves—steady, old and careworn. Fun and frolic are essential to their happiness, and it is no injury to any one to join heartily in these sports. If we enter into these sports in childhood, and take the lead of their pleasures in youth, we shall keep our own hearts young and joyous, make home the centre of attraction, and while doing much to educate their mental faculties, we shall find a greater satisfaction in their society than we possibly can in the artless trust of infancy.

A few dollars judiciously spent in book and engravings suitable for young children, will do much to awaken a love of home; and I venture to assert there is nothing which will have a stronger influence in keeping those boys quietly at home than to cultivate a taste for reading. Begin early. Read to them before they can read for themselves; explain what you read, and encourage them to converse with you about it. Teach them to observe the common phenomena of nature, and to study into the causes which produce the effects they see. A mother may do this herself, without being a philosopher. She may awaken their curiosity upon the various objects around them where this curiosity may be gratified; place within their reach useful and instructive books, and show, by example as well as by precept, that she appreciates them, and the pleasures of home will be purer and sweeter to every member of the family, and the children will seldom have occasion to seek evening amusements away from the charmed circle of home. It has been truthfully said, "a good book is the best of company," and the earlier we introduce our children into the society of good books, the greater will be the benefit derived from and the stronger will be their attachment to the social circle around the evening fires, and there will be less danger of their seeking diversion in the society of the idle and vici-

ous. But if we neglect to make home happy, and to furnish entertainment for the intellect, be assured that the restless desire of the human mind for "some new thing," will frequently attract those boys, and girls, too, away from home in search of amusement.—*Home Magazine*.

A LESSON IN OBEDIENCE.

"Jack! Jack! here, sir! lie on!" cried Charlie, flinging his stick far into the pond. Jack didn't want to go; it wasn't pleasant swimming in among the great lily leaves, that would flap against his nose and eyes, and get in the way of his feet. So he looked at the stick and then at his master, and sat down, wagging his tail, as much as to say, "You're a nice little boy; but there was no need of your throwing the stick in the water, and I don't think I'll oblige you by going after it."

But Charlie was determined. He found another switch, and, by scolding and whipping, forced Jack into the water, and made him fetch the stick. He dropped it on the bank, however, instead of bringing it to his master; so he had to go over the performance again and again, until he had learned that when Charlie told him to go for the stick he was to obey at once. Charlie was satisfied at length, and, with Jack at his heels, went home to tell his mother about the afternoon's work. He seemed quite proud of it. "It was pretty hard work, mother," he said. "Jack wouldn't mind at all, until I made him; but now he knows that he has to do it, and there will be no more trouble with him, you'll see."

"What right have you to expect him to mind you?" asked his mother quietly.

"Right, mother? Why, he is my dog! Uncle John gave him to me, and I do everything for him. Didn't I make his kennel my own self, and put nice hay in it? And don't I feed him three times every day? And I'm always kind to him. I call him 'nice old Jack,' and pat him, and let him lay his head on my knee. Indeed, I think I've the best right in the world to have him mind me!"

His mother was cutting out a jacket. She did not look up when Charlie had finished; but going on steadily with her work, she said slowly, "I have a little boy. He is my own. He was given to me by my Heavenly Father. I do everything for him. I make his clothes, and prepare the food he eats. I teach him his lessons, and nurse him tenderly when he is sick. Many a night have I sat up to watch by his side when fever was burning him, and daily I pray to God for every blessing upon him. I love him. I call him my dear little son. He sits on my lap, and goes to sleep with his head on my arm. I think I have the 'best right in the world' to expect this little boy to obey me; and yet he does not, unless I make him, as I would make a dog."

"Oh, mother!" cried Charlie, tears starting to his eyes, "I knew it was *wrong* to disobey you; but I never thought before how *mean* it was. Indeed I do love you, and I'll try—I really will try—to mind you as well as Jack minds me."

"Dear Charlie," said his mother, "there is a great difference between you and Jack. You have a soul. You know what is right, because you have been taught from the word of God; and you know, too, that the devil and your wicked heart will always be persuading you to do wrong. This is trouble which Jack cannot have; for you can pray to our dear Saviour for help, and he will teach you to turn away from Satan, and to love and obey him alone. When you learn to do this you will not find it difficult to be obedient to me; for it will be just the same as obeying God, who has said: 'Honor thy father and thy mother;' and where we truly love, it is easy to obey."—S. S. Banner.

IMPURE WATER.

"Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and perspired gasses in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water will be utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures, it will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas, and a large quantity of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in the room a while is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water in a pump stock should always be pumped out in the morning, before

any is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air."—*The Sanctarium*.

CHEERFUL WIVES. A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife, is as a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed by storm and tempest; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits!—*Golden Rule*.

Pastor Green was in the habit sometimes of drawing up on a box of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister, and upon one occasion got hold of a sermon, by mistake, which the old gentleman had once preached to the state prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when, all at once, the parson surprised them with the information, that "had it not been for the clemency of the Governor, every one of them would have been hung, a long time ago."

VERY GOOD. "You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent. "But ma, I like her, she is a nice little girl, and I'm sure she has dresses as nice as mine, and she has lots of toys." "I cannot help that, my dear," responded the vain mother, whose husband kept a shell-fish establishment, and made a deal of money, "her father is a shoemaker." "But I don't play with her father, I play with her—she ain't a shoemaker."

Content is the mother of good digestion.

When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime.

Folly and pride walk side by side.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope. He that is too good for good advice is too good for his neighbor's company.

Friends and photographs never flatter.

We decline any further partnership with the North.—*Charleston Courier*.

That's your decline. How far off is your fall?—*Louisville Journal*.

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